THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854. No. 55.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "		18
Two squares,	6 months,		15
"	12 "		25
Three squares,	6 months,		20
"	12 "		30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

₊ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.— In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MA chine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide, Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do. All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very supa- rior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a now style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th. 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2854. 23—tf,

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER. 20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor*,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manifacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c., JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cooke*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y.

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.
WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given, under the authority of the Board of General Commissioners, that books will be opened for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, on the 8th day of May next, under the direction of the special Commissioners named in the act of incorporation, and at the following places, to-wit:
In Beaufort, at the Store of Benj. L. Perry.
In Newbern, at the Merchant's Bank.
In Kinston, at the Store of Washington & White.
In Goldsborough, at the Store of Andrews & Washington.
In Waynesborough, at the Store of Rich'd Washington.
In Smithfield, at the County Court Clerk's office.
In Raleigh, at the State Bank.
In Jacksonville, at the Court-house.
In Swansborough, at Glover's Store.
In Snow Hill, at Henry H. Harper's Store.
The said books will remain open for the space of Thirty Days, and continued open thereafter until ordered to be closed by the said General Commissioners.
N. B.—No subscription shall be received by any of the Commissioners unless five per cent upon the whole amount subscribe shall be first paid in cash, or secured by a *good note*, to be approved of by said Commissioners.
April 7, 1854. 44—

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by JNO. A. McMANNAN, South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box, | Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes, | Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds, | Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes, | French and German Fancy Goods.
STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail. A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.
All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom. H. MAHLER.
P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.
Raleigh, April 13, 1854. 14—1y.

EAGLE HOTEL FOR SALE.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.
This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.
Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.
For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 16, 1854. 1018—w3m.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS, embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

DR. T. L. BANKS
HAVING located at his Father's (Maj. ADAM BANKS's,) 11 miles South of Raleigh, offers his Professional services to the people of all the surrounding country.
Wake April 11, '54. 44—3tpd.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, EXECUTOR OF JOHN DENT, dec'd., late of Franklin County, N. C., hereby gives notice that he is ready to settle said estate, and to pay over the legacies due the respective heirs, &c. WILLIAM T. DENT, Ex'r.
April 5, 1854. 41—3mwpd.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.
ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.
All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."
☞ Terms CASH, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.
Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.
Price, ONE CENT PER POUND. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Finger-rings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

SPRING STOCK.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
HAS JUST RECEIVED his STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, and is prepared to furnish all persons who may favor him with a call with any or all the atricles of GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, of the best material, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as any man can sell the same south of Mason & Dixon's line.
Call and see for yourself, and be assured that you shall not go away dissatisfied.
His stock is composed of his usual quantity and quality of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. It is useless to go through the empty form of returning thanks for favors, for the public know that he is grateful and will merit a continuation and extension of the same, by prompt attention to his business. Call and see me and we will be mutually benefited by a trade.
I have on hand an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING which cannot fail to please.
The latest fashions received from Paris and New York.
April 26, 1854. 46—4t.
City papers copy three times.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.—MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER, *Booksellers & Publishers*, 253 *Market St., Philadelphia*, have the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.
This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America*, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.
The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.
The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.
It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of H. D. Turner, Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; o Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCar ter & Co., and E H. Lane, Charleston, and of booksellers generally.
April 5, 1854. 41—6t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DUPLIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1854. Eliza M. Gwyer vs. George Gwyer.—Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Gwyer, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the Law can not be served upon him. On motion, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, and also in the Patriot and Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Goldsborough, for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid in the Town of Kenansville, on the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the same, or the matter will be heard exparte and a decree taken pro confesso as to him.
In testimony whereof, I, Edw'd. P. Routledge, Clerk of said Court, hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, at Kenansville, this 31st day of March, 1854.
E. P. ROUTLEDGE, Clerk.
April 10, 1854. 42—w3m.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.
Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
₊ Post copy.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and streagthening for weak Lungs.
Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHER.—APPLICATIONS are desired by the Committee, for a Teacher to take charge of the Common School situated in the Western Ward of the City of Raleigh. The applicant must bring a Certificate of No. 1 qualification from the Committee of Examination of Wake County. Immediate application desired.
A. M. GORMAN, }
W. C. DOUB, } *Com.*
P. McGOWAN, }
Raleigh, April 27, 1854. 49—2t.

WANTED.—A FIRST RATE BLACK-SMITH, accustomed to the Coach Making Business. Permanent work and good wages will be given. He must be of steady habits and of good moral character.
WM. D. FAUCETT.
Hillsboro', May 1st, 1854. 49—3tpd.

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.
BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.
Complete sets of the North Carolina REPORTS constantly on hand. H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAN.D—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.
Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.
April 10, 1854. 24—

W. A. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
WAKE COUNTY, N. C.
☞ Post Office, Rogers' Store, Wake Co., N. C.
February 24, 1854. 20—1[illegible]

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect, first and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gunn's domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised [illegible], improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens.
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directory, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practice and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thorougly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER, Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!
READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready-Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests,
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

A YOUNG MAN WHO TAKES HIS DEGREE AT Chapel Hill in June, desires A SITUATION as TEACHER, if sufficient inducement be offered. A private school is preferable. Testimonials are to be satisfactory. Refer to Gov. Swain, the Faculty, or to W. J. Bingham, Oaks, Orange. Offers should be made immediately, addressed to M. NOEL, Chapel Hill, Box 106.
May 10, 1854. 50—8t.
Spt. of Age and Star (weekly) copy 4 times, and send accounts as above.

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by BAIN, HATTON & Co., Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

NOTICE.—A CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATS of Orange County will be holden in Hillsborough, on Tuesday of the ensuing May Court. It is suggested that primary meetings be holden in each Captain's District, and delegates appointed to said Convention.
May 10, 1854. 50—
☞ Milton Spectator please copy.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. }
September 6th, 1853. } 84—

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension.
GILLEM HARTGROVE.
St. Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

LOST—In RALEIGH, probably on FAYETTEVILLE street, on Thursday evening last, a GOLD FOB OR WATCH CHAIN, with a White Seal with Red Spots on it. The finder will be suitably rewarded on application and eaving it at the Standard Office.
April 21, 1854. 45—tf.

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS& HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—
☞ Register copy.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain, Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SPEECH OF EDWARD CANTWELL, ESQ.,

Delivered before the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina, April 20th, 1854.

I would do violence, Mr. President, to the feelings which, at this moment, fill my heart, if I did not rise to respond to the call, with which I have been honored. For, Sir, the proceedings of this Convention have been marked with such unexampled unanimity and good feeling—the Resolutions you have adopted, are so satisfactory and explicit, and the nomination you have made is so entirely in consonance with my own views and preference, that I cannot refuse to occupy, for a few moments your attention; and I do not know, Sir, that I can better begin what little I shall have to say, than by congratulating you and the members of this body, upon the entire absence of that indifference and mutual hostility and mutual distrust which, it was so confidently predicted, would be the result of this meeting.

Looking back at a period, Mr. President, yet fresh in the recollection of those who hear me, when a cloud, no larger, it may be than a man's hand, yet still a cloud rested upon the fortunes of the Democratic party in North Carolina, and obscured its glories from our view, and comparing it with the present most auspicious moment, when another sun of Austerlitz seems about to burst forth in undiminished splendor, *I think*, Mr. President, we may all exclaim, in the language of an inspired poet:

> "Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious Summer—
> And all the clouds that lowered upon our house,
> In the deep bosom of the ocean buried!"

Sir: It is related in the history of the Trojan war, that the divine Achilles, inflamed with anger for some trivial cause, in the midst of a campaign, and in front of the beleagured citadel, indignantly withdrew himself and his forces from the confederated Camp, and left his countrymen, unaided by his arms, to continue the contest; but when from the height to which he had retired, he beheld the insolent foe, rejoicing over his apparent defection, attempt to capture *those very ships* upon which he had arrived with the other Greeks to that scene of battle, he could no longer resist the appeals of duty and of patriotism, but gathering all his men and filling them with his own resistless ardor he hurled them upon the enemy and drove them back, to their own city. Mr. President, I make no pretensions to skill in the use of analogies, but it does seem to me, sir, that the course of the whig party of this State upon at least one question of State policy, very forcibly illustrates, in connection with the incident, I have attempted to relate, a sentiment of the celebrated Edmund Burke, that history after all, was but the repetition in different ages and under different circumstances, of the same identical facts. Why, sir, look at it! Where were the whigs of '48 and '50 upon the great question of Equal Suffrrge? Where do they now stand? Before this Convention had assembled—before the Democratic nominee had yet been selected for this canvass, we were amazed, with the information that 'General' Dockery —— stealing a march upon the unresisting Democracy he has to combat before the people, was perambulating the eastern counties, and astonishing the senses of their sober and intelligent citizens with arguments in favor of Free Suffrage, a leading Democratic principle—one for which we have been all along contending against them—and endeavoring to ride with it into power; claiming indeed, if I heard aright, the paternity of the measure twenty years ago, in the Convention of 1835, of which he was a member!! Very different, Mr. President, was the position of Governor Manly, the whig candidate of 1850. Sir, I happen to have here the speech which that gentleman delivered in this building in that year, when he accepted a similar position. Looking over the five or six columns it contains, I have marked the following epithets, applied by him, to Free Suffrage:

"It has been publicly asserted and admitted at Washington City, that it was gotten up and manufactured *there*, and sent on for North Carolina use, quoted and signed and gloated over, as the infallible Democratic thunder,—a patent exploded blunderbuss for demolishing everything—a political trick imported from the grand national President making mint—a blow aimed at the supremacy of the whig party, to cripple the whigs—patent Free Suffrage physic—a political juggle—a locofoco party trick, as plainly to be seen through, as a wheat sifter."

And now, sir, we are gravely told that it is good *whig doctrine*. Sir, if this attempt to mislead and impose upon the people, were not so glaring, it would really excite our indignation. Truly, Mr. President, may we see in this extraordinary and most unaccountable change of policy on the part of our opponents, a bold and deliberate attempt to seize and appropriate to their use our peculiar principles. Sir, the Trojans have indeed left their city, and are attacking our fleet. They have abandoned the platform of 1850, and the position of Gov. Manly, and now war with our weapons. Our own arms are attempted to be turned against us; those very instruments by means of which we have been enabled to acquire and retain the ascendency in this State, are now employed for the purpose of our overthrow. Under such circumstances, it ought not to excite surprize or remark if indignant at such perfidy, the Democratic party in North Carolina, forgetting their dissensions and trivial differences, and standing once more shoulder to shoulder, invincible because united, shall drive them back, bleeding and discomfited, to their original platform.

But, Mr. President, I do not concede that this sudden conversion is genuine or sincere. If ever this great democratic principle of Free and Equal Suffrage is incorporated with the Constitution, it will not be effected by the whig party. I look in vain, Sir, to the speeches of their leading men, to their votes in the Legislature, and the sentiments of their presses, for any expression of an honest friendship for this measure. On the contrary I believe, that unable any longer openly to resist the popular feeling in its favor, their present friendship for it is a mere pretence, under the mask of which, they can more easily effect its absolute defeat, and at the same time, carry through other measures, which they consider necessary to their continued organization, but which, if successful, will, I am persuaded, re-open sectional animosity, and prostrate at the feet of a bare majority of the people, our most cherished privileges, and all the compromises of our Constitution.

Why, sir, look for a moment, at the Resolution upon the subject of Constitutional reform passed by the late Whig Convention. They say, they are now resolved and of opinion, that the people of North Carolina desire "a change" in the Constitution of the State. Mark, Mr. President, the disingenuousness of this phraseology. "A change?" Why, Sir, what 'change" do any large portion of the people of North Carolina desire but that which Gov. Reid, in the canvass of 1848 first recommended to their adoption?—a change which will put all the free white men of the State upon an equality—a change which will enable every body who has a right to vote for a member of the House of Commons to vote for a Senator, also. And how comes it, Sir, that they did not come out honestly and say that *this* is the change which they favor, and which they believe the people ought to have? Sir, this is not the change they want. It is a change of another character they are determined to effect, if they can: A CHANGE OF THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION, by means of which, they hope to transfer the Legislative power from the hands to which it has been wisely entrusted by the patriotic statesmen of a former day, to other hands, more likely to wield it for the benefit of the whig party. That this is the plain purpose of the Whig Convention, any unprejudiced mind can see from the mode in which they propose to effect their change in the State Constitution, as stated in the same Resolution.

Mr. President, the Democratic party have never contended that the Constitution prohibits the call of a convention for the purpose of re-organizing the organic law of the State, when from circumstances and the growth of the country, it becomes unfitted for practical legislation; as for example, when from its inherent defects, or the great number of changes demanded by the voice or the interests of the State, a complete and thorough reconstruction of government is indispensable. But, Sir, I have yet to learn that under existing circumstances, this doctrine of necessity is applicable. We have but a single clause of the Constitution in which any change is deemed advisable. It is, besides, the very first which has been suggested since that instrument went into operation; and is it now to be repeated by the whig party as resolved in their Convention of 1852, that whenever any amendments to the State Constitution are proposed, the ordinary means provided by law are always to be set aside and each and every amendment made the subject of a special Convention? I protest, Sir, against this monstrous absurdity. It is nothing more nor less, than a proposition *to repeal* and make absolutely *void and of no effect*, that clause which provides a means of reforming and altering the laws witoont disturbance—without needless expense or agitation, and by the legitimate exercise of the ordinary powers of the government. And for what? Why to substitute in its stead an extraordinary and revolutionary proceeding as the appropriate remedy for every trivial discord in the harmony of government. If this dangerous and disorganizing policy be approved by the people, then shall we have no Constitution. We will live, not under the salutary checks and balances which such a scheme proposes, but under a system or Constitution prescribed from time to time, by a majority of the votes in Convention. That is, if that can be called a system or constitution of government which has no better basis than the arbitrary will of a numerical majority, and is constantly exposed to fluctuate with the whims of their caprice. Sir, I profess to have some veneration for the Constitution of my country. I would approach to its defects as to the wounds of a parent. I would not, if I could, expose its limbs naked and defenceless upon the highway. Why, Sir, in 1850, the whig party professed a most notable apprehension that the mere suggestion of the doctrine of Free Suffrage, would drag this sacred charter of our liberty into the arena of party conflict; and we heard a great deal said about the dangers which would ensue from that alone, but if their present views are to be received as sincere, not only do they no longer fear any danger from that source, and will help to drag the charter into the arena, but they would wilingly tear it all to peices. They would offer a premium to agitation; insecurity and disorder they would make universal. The imprisoned winds they would let loose; the Government itself they would change from its representative character founded upon concurrent and mutually jealous majorities, and checked and sustained in harmonious action and credence by compromise and conciliation, into an arbitrary despotism, usurping our rights, and placing them at any time under the control of a bare numerical majority of the people. In such a state of affairs when every succeeding convention whose resolves may happen to suit, the public would overturn the action of the preceding, what will become of the rights of a minority, to protect which is the only legitimate purpose of a just government?

Sir, I deny therefore, that the change which it is now conceded the people of North Carolina want, can be either 'most safely' or 'most wisely' done 'by a Convention of delegates elected by the people,' as stated in this Resolution, while every feature of the Whig platform acknowledges the covert danger which attends the proposed Convention, for if Western Whigs had no desire or purpose to overturn the basis of '35 why is it so cautiously proposed that the Legislature in taking order for its call, shall provide that the members of the same shall respect and preserve it? For my part, Sir, I do not believe that the Legislature of North Carolina have the power to prescribe laws to a Convention of the people. It is true, that in 1835, the Act of Assembly calling such a body together, did prescribe limits which they could not transcend, but a different state of facts then existed.

It will be recollected, that our old Constitution did not contain any provision for its own amendment. The public voice and the interests of the State however, and the vast range of alterations proposed, made a great many changes necessary; the ordinary powers of legislation were insufficient to the emergency, and as a means of bringing them up in some lawful way, the Legislature, *particularly disclaiming all power to act in the premises*, submittted a project of a Convention to the people, which should take into consideration certain prescribed alterations and amendments. This was adopted by the people in their primary capacity, and in that shape it became their act and not the act of the Legislature. The limitations were the instructions not of the Legislative body, but of the people, who in the absence of all power in the then government to propose any change, or to call any Convention, were the only authority in the State, competent to call or to limit a Convention. Now, however, under the present Constitution the power has been delegated to the Legislature, and they must call the Convention upon their own responsibility, if one be called at all. The people have no longer power to do so, and hence they cannot betore-hand restrict their delegates by any proceeding known to our law, nor can the Legislature, for the authority to do so has not been delegated. They must either call an open Convention, or none.

But, Sir, assuming for the sake of the argument, that the Legislature now the only power in the State by means of which a Convention of the people can be lawfully called, may restrict the delegates to certain limits, and in the language of the Whig Convention, "so provide as to preserve the present basis of representation" in the Commons, I proceed to show, that from the history of the former Convention, we have no warrant or assurance for the belief that the delegates will feel themselves bound by their action. In examing the law adopted by the people in 1835, I find that among other subjects which were recommended by them, at the instance of the Legislature, to the favorable action of the Convention, was the repeal or modification of the thirty-second article of the old Constitution concerning qualifications for office which was justly supposed by many to conflict with religious liberty. Now, Sir, the present Whig Candidate for Governor was a member of that Convention, from the county of Richmond. Pursuant to their instructions from the people several propositions were introduced on the part of the liberal members of the body to that end. Among them was the following, on the part of Mr. Edwards, of Warren:

"That all men having a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, *all religious tests*, as qualifications for office, are incompatible with the principles of free government."

This proposition WAS VOTED DOWN by Gen. Dockery and his friends; and to show that it was the principle he opposed and not the particular form of words in which it was clothed, it is only necessary to remark that he voted also against FIVE other amendments embodying the same republican doctrine. It is true that Gen. Dockery after an explanation by the late Judge Gaston, of the character of the Catholic faith, which he declared had satisfied him that the members of that persuauion might without great danger, be safely entitled to office, said, he was willing to obey his instructions to amend the article; but he refused to do so upon the ground that its adoption would endanger the ratification of the amended Constitution by the people. The amendment was, however, made, and the Constitution was carried by a majority of more than five thousand in the State—only forty three persons in Gen. Dockery's own county voting against it.

Mr. President, Gen. Dockery also opposed the repeal of that part of the Constitution which gave to the free negroes the right of suffrage. The repeal of this feature was also the subject of a special notice on the part of the Legislature and the people. I now ask, Sir, if gentlemen felt themselves at liberty in 1835, thus to disregard the will of their constituents and the express direction of the Legislative body, what guaranty have the people of the East that the Convention the Whigs propose to call to enact Free Suffrage into the Constitution, will be more accommodating or respectful?

Sir, other reasons as conclusive against the propriety of calling a Convention at this time, might be readily presented, but I am admonished that I have already trespassed upon time of the Convention. It is sufficient to add only to what I have stated, that, the people of North Carolina have already three times passed upon the measure. In 1848, '50 and '52, Gov. Reid put his election upon the greater propriety of the Legislative mode of amendment, provided by law, and three times they have sustained him by largely increased majorities. I therefore pass to the consideration of a subject, upon which, I am informed, it is desired that I should speak before taking my seat. I refer here, Sir, to the great question of the disposition of the Public Lands. Mr. President, my humble views upon this matter have been greatly misapprehended and misconstrued. I take occasion, Sir, to say, that I am not, and never have been, what is generally known as a distributionist. I am, and have always been, opposed to the Whig policy of distribution, either with reference to the lands or to the proceeds of the lands. The democratic doctrine upon this subject is quite sufficient for me. As I understand that doctrine, it is briefly this: that the public lands are the common property of all the States of this Confederacy; that they can be applied properly and justly only to the payment of the public debt, and the discharge of the expenses of the common Government, and that any other disposition of them, is unjust, impolitic, and unequal. If this policy was steadily maintained, I agree with the sentiment of your opening address that under its operation North Carolina would receive her just and reasonable share of the benefits which flow from them. Mr. President, when we regard the policy which under the influence of whig counsels, has latterly obtained with reference to them, (and the whigs are vastly more to blame for it than any other party,) it appears to me, that the time has arrived when some definite policy should be adopted, the effect of which will be to restrain the unjust and unconstitutional distribution of them, which has obtained. For that purpose, I am willing to go further and say, that to check this shameful disposition of the common property of the Union, it is expedient to demand the share of North Carolina. Now, Sir, I regard the Resolutions you have adopted upon this subject, as fully sufficient and satisfactory; and I feel authorized to say, that they will meet with a hearty response on the part of the whole Democratic party. The first resolution declares the public lands to be the common property of the people of all the States, and denounces any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of them, as unjust and unconstitutional. The second is even more searching and satisfactory, for it points out definitely and clearly the *only* purposes to which they can properly be applied, namely: the payment of the public debt, and secondly, the discharge of the expenses of the government, so as to remove the necessity of a high tariff upon the necessaries of life. I repeat, Sir, that the resolutions cover the ground that I have always occupied, and I believe they constitute a platform of principles with reference to this subject, upon which the entire democratic party can stand, and upon which they all will stand. Sir, it is the violation of these principles, in the indiscriminate donation of them to Railroads, individuals, and corporations in the new States, and not in the old States, which has caused the indignation of the people of this State, and of all the old States. Under the system which has heretofore obtained, we have been deprived of the just rights of our State in this Confederacy. Under its influence, North Carolina has languished, while Ohio and the West have been vastly benefitted. It is time that the true democratic doctrine upon this subject should be restored, and that our fathers should not be tempted to rise from their graves and reproach us for our degeneracy. Those venerable men, Mr. President, your fathers and mine, would be shocked to witness the change which the operation of a contrary policy from that indicated in the resolutions and a partial distribution has produced in the aspect of the country, for whose rights and whose equality, as well as for whose freedom from British tyranny, their blood was freely poured, and if by any act of theirs they could arrest a system so fatal to the rights and the interests of their State, they would even now rise and fill this capitol with the indignant voice of their awakened wrath.

Mr. President, the only hope that exists of a return to a just and equal disposition of the public lands, and of a fair share in their benefits for North Carolina, is through the agency of the Democratic party. The whigs have already deceived the people with false and delusive hopes with reference to them. Let us beware; if ever despairing of success in our efforts to obtain from the Federal Government the recognition of the rights of North Carolina, we do not become insensibly the advocates and supporters of the Whig doctrine of a general, wholesale and indiscriminate distribution, and thus finally awake to the fact, that we have unintentionally departed from our distinctive policy, and "landed on the other side of Jordan." Sir, with the success of that party, all our political blessings and liberties are identified. We have seen the Union advancing with amazing strides under its influence. It is to that party we owe the fact that our commerce whitens every sea, and our flag commands the respect and admiration of mankind.

And look at North Carolina, that during the past four years has made such astonishing progress under the inflence of a Democratic State Administration! See her internal improvements paying the State for the first time dividends of profit upon the large amount that has been invested in them. Consider the great impetus which, in that time, her mineral and agricultural resources have received. Consider the fact, that a democratic Treasurer has sold the Bonds of North Carolina at a large premium, while before we had to be satisfied with par, or a shaving discount. Look at her star, under the influence of such men and such measures already flaming in full circle and majestic progress through the mighty firmament, watched by the eager gaze, and cheered onward its ascension by the admiration of the Union. Sir, it is impossible that any change can be productive of greater benefits. I do not believe that any considerable part of our people are dissatisfied or displeased with the way in which public affairs in this State have been so far conducted; but that, in the coming election, they will sustain that party whose flag is this day flung to the breeze, inscribed with a name and with principles, which are, of themselves, an assurance of victory!

The personal affair between Messrs. Hunt and Craige remains in the same position it did when I wrote you on the 15th. In that letter I stated that Mr. Hunt had *sent* a challenge to Mr. Craige. It seems now, from the best infomation I can obtain, (and I think I am correctly posted,) that Mr. Hunt did write a challenge and place it in the hands of a friend, but that subsequently it was decided by himself and friend that the call should come from Mr. Craige, relying upon the precedent *in a late case.* As this is the subject of comment and discussion in private circles, and in the press as such matters generally are, and as there is some diversity of opinion as to the true state of the case, it is proper to furnish your readers with the facts in connection with it.

Mr. Hunt, in his speech on Friday night and Saturday morning, declared that his object, and only object, was to obtain time for further discussion. Supposing that himself and others acting with him, had made the appeal in *good faith*, the friends of the bill (as you have been informed) held a consultation on Monday morning, and soon after came into the House, and offered to extend the time for closing the dedate. Against this proposition Mr. Hunt thought proper to array himself. It became evident that he, at least, had acted in bad faith—and when he subsequently attempted to speak, which he had *no* right to do, Mr. Craige objected, as he *had* a right to do, and upon the ground that the gentleman was *acting with the factionists*, and should be treated as such. *Mr. Hunt evidently regarded this as an insult at the time.*

1st. Because he had, a day or two before and on the same day, spoken of the epithet as a "*stigma.*"

2d. Because he offered, as already said; to send a challenge to Mr. Craige for calling him a factionist; *he had no other provocation.* As to the language used by him subsequently, insulting as it was to Mr. Craige, it could not be made the basis of a call on the part of the latter gentleman: for no *gentleman* can contend that one insult can be cancelled by offering another; and as Mr. Craige had offered the *first* insult, certainly, in the opinion of Mr. Hunt himself, the "onus" must rest on Mr. Hunt. But if there should be any doubt on that point, Mr. Hunt cannot have the benefit of such doubt—for in the late controversy between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge, the former said the latter "skulked," and the latter replied it was "false." Mr. Hunt then gave it as his opinion, as is generally reported, that the call for satisfaction should come from Mr. Breckenridge. I, therefore, conclude that himself and friends are estopped from any complaint against *Mr. Craige's friends*, in whose hands *his* honor has been confided.

I wish to do justice to both of the gentlemen. I believe there is not the least want of courage in either—not the least disposition to avoid the responsibility they may have incurred. But neither can move in the matter; and I hope never will be permitted to do so. There is really no occasion for it, for each of them, on former occasions, have proved to the world that, when necessary, they will fight.

Wash. Cor. Rich. Enquirer.

No certain theory is formed on the cause of earthquakes; but the most general and rational ascribe them to steam and the force of gases formed by water and metalic oxydes.

Fourteen earthquakes, in different parts of the globe, were recorded in 1828, and perhaps this is an average number.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CARTERET.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Carteret, held at Beaufort, May 16th, 1854, on motion of James Ward, Esq., Sam'l Leffers, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. Wm. Cramer appointed Secretary.

It being announced to the meeting that Christopher D. Foy, Esq., had declined the nomination for Senator for the District of Carteret and Jones lately tendered him by the Democrats of Jones, on motion of Stephen Chadwick, Esq., it was Resolved, that this meeting proceed to take the necessary steps to secure a candidate for the Senate, and for this purpose a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions; whereupon the Chair appointed Jas. Ward, Rob't Hancock, Stephen Chadwick, Wm. J. Potter and Jas. E. Gibble, Esq'rs.

The committe, through their chairman, Jas. Ward, reported the following:

Resolved, 1st. That the nomination of C. D. Foy, Esq., of Jones County, for Senator for the District of Carteret and Jones, met our hearty approbation, and that we hear with regret that he cannot consistently, with the requirements of the constitution, accept the nomination.

2d. That, thinking it expedient to nominate a candidate for the Senate at an early day, and believing that we are now able to present to this District the name of a gentleman whose qualifications emimently fit him for this office, and whose nomination we are assured will be acceptable to our Democratic brethren of Jones County; We therefore nominate as a candidate to represent this District in the Senate of the next Legislatuae, Richard Oldfield, Esq.

3d. That the Democrats of Carteret, not unmindful of the interests of the State at large, hail with pleasure the nomination of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., as candidate for Governor of this State, and pledge to him their undivided support.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. J. Potter, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Oldfield of his nomination and to request his acceptance of the same. The following gentlemen we appointed on said committee: Wm. F. Bell, Henry Rigon, and Chew Pigott, Esq's.

The committee reported that they had informed Mr. Oldfield of his nomination, and at the same time introduced him to the meeting, who in a few pertinent remarks announced his adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, and accepted the nomination.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SAM'L. LEFFERS, *Chm'n.*

WM. CRAMER, *Sec'y.*

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE KILLER WHALE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In Lieut. Mary's description of the whale he made some remarks on a fish of the above species called the killer. The fish is described in "Porter's Journal of a Cruise in the Pacific." This fish is so well known to the old salts of the whaling trade and Pacific cruisers that I have always thought it equally well known to the scientific. Having on more than one occasion been an eye witness of the attacks of this fish on the whale, I will attempt a description of it.

The killer is the wolf of the ocean, and hunts in packs, and their tall dorsal fin can be constantly seen above the water. This fish has always as a companion, but swimming deeper, the sword fish, and now and then can be seen the shark. On sighting their prey, which the killer sees at a great distance, the pack gives chase; the unconscious whale is slowly moving near the surface, and occasionally spouting, as it were in sport, jets of water above him. But he now suddenly sees the "seawolf" near him. Instinct at once teaches him that on the surface he cannot be safe, and, taking in a long breath, he flukes; that is, dives. But there has been another enemy watching him from the depths belew, the "sword-fish," which now darts at him with the velocity of lightning and perforates the whale beneath with his long and spearlike nose. This sends him at once to the surface; here he again meets with his enemy, the "killer," but as yet they are afraid to approach him. The whale now begins to see the extent of his danger, and for a time merely lashes the water with his ponderous fluke. He soon tires of this, and remains for a short time at rest; the pack now approach him, and he seeks safety in flight. But what can he do? The poor whale has a hump on his back and steers unsteadily, while the killer's tall and stiff fin steadies him on his course. Nearer and nearer approaches the pack to their victim; again he takes a long breath and dives. The sword-fish has steadily kept him in view; he too has a tall fin and long slender propelling tail; and while it is an effort to the whale to increase his speed, it is but play to the sword-fish, which again darts and perforates his pray, and sends the wounded whale again to the surface. The race again commences, but this time with diminished speed the killer having separated to watch the rise of the whale, who, finding his enemies in every direction, courses in a circle, and again makes a third, and sometimes a fourth attempt to escape by diving, but is always met by the terrible spike of the sword fish. He, at last, weak, exhausted, and dispirited, returns to the surface, where he again attemps to escape by flight. Streams of blood marks his course; his enemies still follow steadily after him, until he stops and begins to lash and make the ocean foam around him; but now large streams of his lifeblood are pouring out, and he is only increasing his weakness by the exertion, and merely lashing amidst his own gore. Tired, exhausted and faint, he rolls over. The deep red streaks of blood flowing from large orifices in his white belly can now be distinctly seen. The hungry pack now close, and one more bold than the rest seizes him near the throat and tears away the white skin and fat; he opens his mouth and bellows with pain. This is generally the signal for a combined attack. His tongue is seized and torn from his mouth; so are his eyes. The sword-fish now rises to the surface, and his tall spear-like protuberance is seen projecting over the body of the whale; the sharks also close in and feed on the fat rejected by the killers. In this state the whale makes a few dying struggles. The feast now commences and continues until the fat and sufficient flesh is stripped off to cause the carcase to become too heavy to float on the surface and sinks. The shark is left to enjoy his few streaks of fat, while the killer pack, accompanied by their companion, the sword fish, rove again the broad ocean to seek another leviathan of the great deep.

W. D. POTTER, U. S. Navy.

AFRICAN PRODUCTS. We saw yesterday some African cotton, and a specimen of camwood, sent from Liberia, by George Lloyd, a colored man (well known among our cotton merchants as a cotton sampler,) to David, a servant of Mr. O'Driscoll, of this city.

The cotton was of native growth, and taken from a tree between 75 and 100 feet high. It has a most brilliant, silky appearance, far exceeding the finest American; is of a delicate lawn color; feels to the touch precisely like silk; and has the same peculiar odor with ordinary cotton. Unfortunately it has little or no staple. Nevertheless, we should think it capable, with proper machinery, of being converted into cloth, and if so, the fabric would be a dangerous rival to silk. The seed is very small, dark colored, and unlike the American seed, is smooth and free of lint. The specimen of camwood sent is quite a handsome one. The wood is very heavy, close grained, and of a rich, red color. Camwood, as our readers are doubtless aware, is much used in dyeing. The tree is a native of Sierra Leone. We should think the wood well adapted also for ornamental furniture, unless the color be considered too brilliant.

Savannah Republican.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. A letter dated Holy Hill, Charleston District, on the 20th inst., says:

"Our crops are very backward, but we have had fine rains, and hope our corn and cotton will now commence growing."

From the interior of Louisiana, and from many sections of Mississippi, and Arkansas, we continue to receive accounts of the damage done to the young crops and fruit by recent frosts and hailstorms. In Mississippi, particularly, the cotton crop has suffered severely, and the damage is greatly enhanced by the fact that cotton seed is very scarce. Many planters are putting in corn in the place of the cotton destroyed. In some sections, which were not visited by frost, the chilling weather is introducing all kinds of disease peculiar to the cotton plant.

Chas. Courier.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 28, 1854.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, 23d May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of any or all of the following named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1855, viz.:

Pea jackets, made of blue pilot-cloth, dyed in the wool	2,000
Round do do blue cloth, do	3,000
Trowsers do do do	4,000
Blue flannel over-shirts, twilled and wool-dyed	8,000
Do under do do do	6,000
Do drawers do do	4,000
Do jumpers do do	3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece ....yards	60,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	3,000
Canvass duck trowsers	3,000
Barnsley sheeting in the piece..........yards	25,000
Canvas duck, in the piece ....do	7,000
Blue cloth caps	4,000
Calf-skin shoes..........pairs	5,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut ....do	5,000
Woollen stockings ....do	5,000
Do socks, No. 1 and 2 ....do	8,000
Mattresses (with two covers to each)	2,500
India nankin ....pieces	700
Blankets	3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	10,000
Blue cotton and wool cloth trowsers	2,000
Do do in the piece ......yards	5,000

The cotton and wool cloth must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist on each edge of not less than 12 white woollen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wool pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. The trowsers must be made of material as thus described.

The blue cloth of which the pea and round jackets and trowsers are to be made must be American manufacturd made of clean wool, pure indigo died, and died in the wool.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, wighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards, and 156¼ lbs. flannel.

The over and under-shirts and drawers and jumpers must be made of flannel as thus described.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free of cotton, 80 inches in width, and about 46 yards in each piece.

The canvas duck must be free of cotton, 80 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece.

The shoes to be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 60 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 12 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 8 of No. 9, 4 of No. 10, 4 of No. 11. They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 60 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box. The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit—No. 1 to weigh not less than 1,638 grains; No. 2 to weigh not less than 1,308 grains, and if knit to be ribbed.

The mattresses must wiegh 10 pounds, including ticking.

The nankin must be of the best India nankin, as per sample at the yards, in regard to length, width, weight and texture.

The blankets must weigh 3 pounds each, and be 58 by 78 inches in size, texture 4 by 6 to ¼ inch.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inch., and weigh 1 oz. and 12 gr. Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to ¼ in.

A schedule of the two sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing, and for all clothing materials, will be found with the samples at the respective navy-yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, and finish of material, pattern and workmanship, to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that of some none may be required. A contract will, therefore, be made, not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but *only* for such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes or bales; each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name, and the year and month when manufactured or put up; the whole to be in good shipping order, free of all charges to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officers, said officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and navy buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorised to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 19th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorised to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27th March, 1854.

April 28, 1854. 1020—w4w.

"SMALL STORES"—1854-'55.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 28, 1854.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for small stores," will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 26th May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855, viz:

Boxes, shaving, 4 inches in diameter
Brushes, shaving
Brushes, scrubbing
Brushes, shoe
Brushes, clothes
Buttons, navy vest
Buttons, navy medium
Buttons, navy coat
Buttons, dead-eye
Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes, to be pure
Combs, coarse
Combs, fine
Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cord, equal parts
Grass for hats
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 x 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 x 8 to ¼ inch
Handkerchiefs, fancy silk, fast colors, size 28½ x 27 inches, to weigh not less than 5 oz.; 140 grains per piece, texture 8 x 11 to ¼ inch
Jack-knives
Looking-glasses
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed betweens
Razors, in single cases
Razor straps
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 oz. to the piece; width 1½ inch, texture 14 x 21 to ¼ inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes, each cake not more nor less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue-black, wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Scissors
Spoons
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide, texture 8 x 9 ¼ inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅛ inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 x 9-10 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red, American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles, best quality

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

All the articles must be of good quality and conformable in all respects to the samples (*all of which have been recently selected and new*) deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard, where delivered as the chief of this bureau may direct, and be entirely satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All the articles to be delivered free of all incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each and every article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Every separate package in which one or more dozen of the above articles are packed, and the boxes, bales, or barrels in which the same may be delivered, shall be marked with their contents, the name of the contractor, and the month and year when put up, and, when desired, in good, substantial shipping order.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the goverment and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27th March, 1854.

April 28, 1854. 1020—w4w.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Head-stones*, and *Hearth, Paint-stones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs*, and *Nova Scotia Grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1853.

HARDWARE IMPORTATION, 1854.—MUIR & BRYAN, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. We are now receiving of our own direct importation from England and from the Manufactories in the United States, our Spring Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns, embracing every description and variety of goods generally found in our line of business. Our goods have been purchased on the best possible terms, and selected with particular attention to the trade of Virginia and North Carolina. We have a larger and more commanding stock of goods than we ever yet offered to the trade, and we feel confident that we can sell as low, and offer as great inducements as any other Jobbing house in the country. We respectfully solicit from merchants and dealers generally an examination of our stock.

MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Padlock, Petersburg, Va.

March 14, 1854. 34—2m.

A CHANCE FOR MONEY LENDERS.—The subscriber offers for sale, at par, Eleven Bonds of the County of New Hanover, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each—payable in one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively—bearing interest from date; interest payable annually on the first day of January in each and every year. No safer investment can be made. Early application is desirable.

W. C. BETTENCOURT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Wilmington, April 3d, 1854. 41—4w.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Bragg and Dockery will address the people at the following times and places:
Graham, Alamance, Saturday, May 27.
Hillsborough, Monday, May 29.
Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31.
Brassfield's, Granville, Friday, June 2.
Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We find in the last Wilmington Journal the following Correspondence, which puts to rest the story so industriously circulated that Mr. Bragg is opposed to borrowing money for purposes of internal improvement.

We invite particular attention to the letter of Mr. Bragg. It is clear, frank, and to the point. He throws upon Gen. Dockery the burden of having spoken, while in the East, in a way rather to injure than benefit the cause of internal improvements. This was the result, on Gen. Dockery's part, of party feeling—of a disposition to advance Whiggery, by declamation about lands or proceeds, whatever might be the consequence to the spirit for improvement, to which Mr. Bragg is friendly, and which has of late taken so deep a hold on the public mind.

Read this Correspondence, and then lay it aside, as it may be useful hereafter:

WILMINGTON, May 18, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—In a speech made by General Dockery in this place on the 1st inst., he charged in substance that you were unfriendly to Internal Improvements in North Carolina, and undertook to state what had occurred in the discussion at Edenton before you were nominated. He said he asked you if you were in favor of extending the Central Railroad East and West, and that you denied his right to catechise you. That he afterwards asked if you were in favor of the State's borrowing money for that purpose, and you answered that you were not.

I then thought and still think that he was misrepresenting you, and I beg that you will do me the favor to state what really did occur at Edenton in relation to this matter.

Very respectfully,
SAM'L. J. PERSON.

THOMAS BRAGG, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 20, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th inst., was received by me yesterday, but I had not time then to reply to it, and, indeed, have but a few minutes now to do so, as I must leave this morning to meet Gen. Dockery at Troy, Montgomery county, on Monday next.

I assure you, sir, that I have been most grossly misrepresented, as to what was said by me upon the subject of Internal Improvements, in the discussion at Edenton.

In the first place, I never refused to answer Gen. Dockery's questions, as has been stated. It is true that I stated that I was not a candidate, and that he had no right to chatechise me; but that I would nevertheless answer, and I did answer.

What that answer in substance was, will be seen from the statement herewith sent, of highly respectable and intelligent gentlemen, residing in the town of Edenton, who heard the discussion. It was very opportunely received, the evening before your letter was handed to me. I will only remark, that among the signers are several prominent Whigs, who, as high-minded, honorable men, know how to do justice to a political adversary.

I am very sure that I did not say that I was opposed to the State's borrowing money to extend the Central Road. I knew very well that was the only practicable way to carry on works of the kind. The dispute was, how large a debt it would be necessary and expedient to contract, and then how the interest of the same was to be paid—he insisting that it was to be done out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and I that the State would have to rely upon her own means and resources. If I expressed myself against borrowing money, what did I mean (see statement of Messrs. Badham and others), by saying that I was willing to go as far as the means and resources of the State would admit, so as not to incur a debt beyond the ability of the State to pay, &c., &c.

I thought Gen. Dockery's course in the East was rather calculated to injure than to benefit the cause of Internal Improvement, which he professes to have so much at heart. The magnitude of the debt which he said would be incurred by the extension of the Central Road, and then the threat, however untrue, that the Democratic party intended to tax the people to pay it, might well alarm the people of both parties on that subject; and though he might succeed in thus getting votes for himself, it must be at the expense of the Internal Improvement cause in the State.

I beg the people of the East to remember that Gen. Dockery told them that with the proceeds of the public lands, the whigs would save them from taxation on account of the extension of the Central Road, and also greatly extend the advantage of the common schools. Yet, in the county of Moore, where we spoke a few days since, he admitted "that it is improbable we shall get the proceeds of the sales of the public lands."

These were his words, written down by me at the time and commented on. True, he said it was because of opposition by the Democratic party to the measure. But this opposition was as well known when he was in Edenton and other Eastern portions of the State, as it is now. I must bring this letter to a close.

I regret very much my inability under existing circumstances to visit the Eastern portion of the State at this time, and more especially the town of Wilmington. I have heard much of its rapid improvement and increasing trade, and of the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens, and it would afford me much pleasure to pay them a visit. Should I get through with the canvass in the West, where it is deemed advisable for me to go and meet my opponent before the August elections, I shall endeavor to visit Wilmington as well as other places in the Eastern part of the State.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
THOS. BRAGG.

SAML. J. PERSON, Esq.

EDENTON, May 12th, 1854.

MR. THOMAS BRAGG:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, having understood that your position taken on the internal improvement question, during the late discussion between yourself and Gen. Dockery, in this place, has been misrepresented, desire to make the following statement, which we believe to be substantially correct:—General Dockery spoke in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee line, and stated that the debt of the State would be increased to the amount of *ten millions of dollars*. He asked how this debt was to be paid, and said that the Democratic plan was to tax the people to pay it, and that of the Whigs to raise it by getting distribution of the Public Lands. You argued to show that, in the first place, distribution could not be obtained, and if it could, our share annually would not be more (taking the average sales for a number of years) than fifty or sixty thousand dollars: and the *interest* of such a debt could not be thus paid, and that the whole thing was calculated to deceive. In reply to this question to you, whether you were in favor of the extension of the Road East and West, you stated that you were—that you did not know, in the present state of things, what amount would be needed to complete it, but you were willing to go as far as the means and resources of the State would admit, so as not to incur a debt beyond the ability of the State to pay, and that you were unwilling to do that, as you were opposed to repudiation—that you would have the State government act precisely as a private individual ought to act in the management of his own affairs, &c., &c. This, sir, is substantially what we recollect of the discussion in relation to "Internal Improvement;" and we cheerfully send you this statement, as an act of simple justice to one who, we hear, has been misrepresented on this subject.

Very respectfully,
J. C. BADHAM,
A. DIXON,
RICH'D PAXTON,
J. F. MANNING, M. D.,
WM. N. SKINNER,
JAS. NORCOM,
WM. C. HUNTER,
THOS. C. MANNING.

It is a little curious in the history of Internal Improvements of the State, that we have had no practical recommendation of any particular works from any Democrat in high official station, whilst the Whigs have generally originated and pushed forward all the great schemes now in successful operation.
Raleigh Star.

It is *not* a little curious that the Star and other Whig papers should seek to make party capital out of internal improvements. Their cause is of itself so flimsy and so full of the elements of decay, that they gladly take hold of any thing which may promise, however remotely, a few votes as the result of appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people.

Who gave the casting vote, and thereby saved the Central Railroad bill? Calvin Graves.

Who drew that bill, and pressed it on the attention of the Senate? William S. Ashe.

Who advocated it in the Commons, and for the time being, as Mr. Graves did, staked his reputation and prospects upon it as a public man? James C. Dobbin.

Who advocated both it and the Gaston Road before the people, and by his personal efforts ensured the taking of the stock and thus the building of the Roads? Gen. Saunders.

Who, as Governor, and who, as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, have been largely instrumental in carrying forward for the last three years, the various works of improvement in the State? David S. Reid and Thomas Bragg.

The Star knows these facts, and yet, for party purposes, it keeps them back.

Who was it that, for fourteen years, while they had control of the State government, failed to do as much for internal improvements as the Democrats have done in four years? The Whig leaders.

Let the Star meet these points, and then try again.

Let it also be borne in mind that it was not until the Democrats came into power that a Geological Survey of the State was authorized—a work which has already proved of such importance in developing our mineral resources and the value of our soils; and that a Superintendant of Common Schools has also been appointed, and the distribution of the School Fund largely increased since Gov. Reid was elected.

But the people know all these facts. They are satisfied with the present administration of State affairs, and will not change it merely to gratify the aspirations and the prejudices of Whig politicians.

☞ The Raleigh Star alludes to our remarks in favor of linking together the east and the west with bars of iron under the auspices of Mr. Bragg, and adds:

"A very strange selection, indeed; to choose a man who never bought a bar, cut a nail, made a spike, or surveyed a foot of land over which this mighty shouting is to be done. If a sensible man determines to erect a building, in looking for a workman, to "execute the work" he will never think of going to one who has no experience in the business, one who has never drove a nail, jointed a mitre, or shaved a shingle; but to one who has been long engaged in his business and knows what to do with his tools."

What an argument! Why, according to that the Editor of the Star ought at once to abandon his post, for he conducts a newspaper, and yet he never set a type or pulled a sheet. And what of Gov. Morehead according to the same rule? Is he not, as well as Mr. Bragg, a lawyer? And Gov. Reid, and Gen. Saunders, and Mr. Graves, and Judge Ellis, and Mr. Washington, and Mr. Phillips—all lawyers, and all connected, now or heretofore, with the Central Road, and among its most active and useful friends.

Such nonsense on the part of the Star is scarcely deserving of comment.

RENEWED REBELLION IN CUBA—STIRRING EVENTS AT HAND. The N. Y. Times learns from its Washington correspondent that private letters from Cuba, received by the last arrival, render it exceedingly probable, that *the Island is at this moment in a state of Revolution*:—and that both Spaniards and Creoles are enlisted and organized in resistance to the Spanish power. This intelligence will not surprise any who have carefully watched the proceedings of the Spanish Government, and who have been at all aware of the real state of feeling among the inhabitants of Cuba. Every month has witnessed some fresh invention of tyranny,—some new device of the Spanish power for the oppression of its Colonial subjects.

☞ Nothing else, says the Milton Chronicle, is "talked of in Danville but the Dedication of the magnificent Masonic Temple (built by John W. Cosby, Esq., late of Raleigh, and one of the best Architects South of the Potomac,) the Ladies' Fair, (Heaven bless the *fair* creatures!) and the Ball. All creation and the rest of mankind (except ourself,) are expected to attend. Recognizing no greater hospitality on earth than exists in the town of Danville, we undertake to say that every body will be received with warm hearts and outstretched arms. The "Exercises" will commence on Wednesday next and close on Thursday night by a mammoth Ball."

☞ The Express line of Adams & Co. is just what it professes to be—prompt, safe and sure. We have received several packages of late, which were put through in the least possible time and in good order. It is a most useful enterprize, and must be more and more encouraged by business men.

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

We have the high gratification of announcing the passage of the bill organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas through the House of Representatives, and of assuring our readers of the certainty that the amendment in the House will be concurred in by the Senate and the bill become a law. Thus has the great principle of the right of the people to declare for themselves, whether they will have slavery or not, triumphed in the common Congress; and this right has been established in *all* the territories of the United States, without reference to the so-called Missouri line. That arbitrary, geographical distinction has at last been swept away. It has fallen before the progress of just sentiments and free principles; and the noble privilege of effecting this triumph was reserved for a Democratic Administration, sustained by a Democratic Senate and House.

We give below, from the Washington Union, the vote upon the passage of the bill, together with the remarks of that journal on the occasion:

"PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A most protracted and exciting struggle was last night, [Monday] at 11 o'clock, brought to a triumphant close by the passage of the bill organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas in the House of Representatives by a vote of 113 to 100. We hail this result with sincere pleasure, and congratulate the country upon the removal from the halls of Congress, for all time to come, of those embarrassing and irritating controversies which have grown out of the agitation of the slave question.

The abolition demagogues, by the emphatic action of the majority of the people's representatives, have been deprived of even the pretext for excitement against the South; and, after a few paroxysms of denunciation and falsehood, they will find themselves as utterly incapable of mischief as the crazy fanatics who preach in the streets of the northern cities, and rave against the imaginary evils which they believe they have been commissioned to correct. Henceforward, the people of the Territories will manage their own affairs in their own way, according to the spirit of the federal constitution. In a few months, even those who have been deceived by the outcry against the Nebraska and Kansas bill will be surprised and mortified to see how they have been misled; and thus another evidence will be added to the number that they have repeatedly demonstrated the folly and the falsehood of the anti-slavery crusade. Strange that the machinations and designs of the malignant and phrenzied leaders of the crusade should, at the same time, be so constantly proved to be fruitful of bad results alone, and yet that American citizens will not be admonished against reposing confidence in those whose success, however impossible and remote, contemplates nothing less than the overthrow of our free institutions. Let us hope that the last lesson, so full of instruction and significance, will not be without its good effects upon the public mind in time to come.

This proud occasion has been rendered signally gratifying by the deportment of the friends of the bill from the beginning of the contest, in the face of the disorganizing and revolutionary course of the leaders of the minority, persisted in down to the auspicious final vote. Patiently, and almost unmurmuringly, they submitted to a series of unprecedented attempts to defeat the ascertained will of the majority—leaving a record of which the majority may feel proud, and from which the factious leaders of the minority will never be able to recover in the estimation of the people. The victory would have been deprived of half its value had not the majority been capable of those high examples of self-denial and forbearance which showed their high sense of the justice of their cause, and their unshaken faith in the intelligent judgment of their constituents and the country.

The bill as it passed the House is the same that previously passed the Senate, with the exception of the Clayton amendment, preventing unnaturalized citizens from the right to vote in the Territories—that amendment having been stricken out in accordance with the example furnished in the bill erect the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico. The speedy passage of the bill in the Senate, as it has been amended in the House, is confidently anticipated.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chastian, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Cutting, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Gray, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, MacDonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, May, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Geo. W. Smyth, Snodgrass, Frederick P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Alex. H. Stephens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—113.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Thomas Davis, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Thomas D. Elliott, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flogler, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchey, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Hestor L. Stephens, Stratton, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan, Wentwarth, Wheeler, and Yates—100.

Messrs. Ashe, Clingman, Craige, Kerr, Ruffin and Shaw, of this State, voted for the bill, and Messrs. Puryear and Rogers against it. We heard, at first, that Mr. Rogers was not present when the vote was taken; but it seems he was, and VOTED AGAINST THE BILL! He voted in company, as the yeas and nays will show, with such men as Giddings, Gerritt Smith, Grow and Sapp, and against the united delegation from his State, with one exception, and that one a party man so intensely bitter as to be able to see nothing acceptable in any thing advocated by a political opponent. How will Mr. Rogers account for such conduct? Can he show that Messrs. Badger and Kerr are wrong in this matter, and that *he* is right? What excuse will he offer for voting against a bill which only claimed for his slaveholding constituents that they are the equals, in the common territories, of the people of the free States? And what can Mr. Puryear say? Are not these gentlemen aware—must they not be aware that this vote of theirs is calculated to strengthen the cause of Freesoilism and to impair still more the rights and the power of the slaveholding States? We speak not of motives, but of results; and looking to the latter, we most sincerely regret their course. We had indulged the hope that North Carolina would, at last, speak one voice on this question; but it seems the hour is never to arrive when her people can be perfectly united even where their vital interests are at stake. And yet this is *not* the act of the constituents of these gentlemen. We declare it as our belief that nine-tenths of the constituents of Messrs. Puryear and Rogers disapprove this vote. It is no act of the people who elected them to Congress. It is a vote against their interests, against their rights, against their claims—founded in the Constitution—to be the equals of the people of the non-slaveholding States; and it will be repudiated, condemned in the strongest terms whenever a suitable opportunity is afforded them for doing so.

☞ Joseph B. Cherry, Esq, the Whig candidate for the Senate in Bertie, denies that he ever said he would not vote for a limited Convention. He says, on the contrary, he will, if elected, vote for a Convention. Very well, if the people of Bertie, whose interests are to be thus offered up to party, have no objection to it we shall not complain. But will Mr. Cherry deny his *revolutionary* conduct as as a member of the last House of Commons? He now seeks a seat in the Senate; his course in the last Assembly shows that he would interrupt legislation and arrest the government itself in order to carry out party schemes. We are not surprised that such a man should be so warm an advocate of the election of Gen. Dockery, one of the most embittered and overbearing partizans the State has ever produced.

TRUE AS PREACHING. "Pen, Paste, and Scissors," of the Philadelphia Sun, says newspapers every where must raise their prices, if their proprietors mean to keep out of bankruptcy.

There is more truth than poetry in the above. The price of every thing, with the exception of newspapers, has advanced. The printer has to pay higher than formerly for every thing he uses both in his office and family; and yet he is not allowed to add a cent to the price of his paper.

We trust those in arrears to this establishment will remember this, and at once send in by mail what is due. Any amount may be transmitted, as the receipt which will be returned will show the time paid to.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

The Richmond Morning Mail of Tuesday says, we learn that a despatch was received in this City yesterday announcing that the General Conference of the Methodist Church, now in session at Columbus, Ga., had proceeded to the election of three Bishops, and that the choice had fallen upon Dr. George F. Pierce, of Georgia; Dr. John Early, of Virginia; and Dr. J. T. Kavanaugh, of Kentucky.

This election, it is thought, will give general satisfaction to the Church.

☞ The "Know Nothings," a secret Society, we observe, have recently carried several elections in Northern Cities. This Order has not yet extended to North Carolina, and we trust it will not. The "Do Nothings," it is stated, have large associations all about the country. They are bad enough, in all conscience, without the others. The "Do Nothings" are flourishing in various localities without any thing like system or organization. Every town has its full supply.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. The June number of this work has been received. The Editors for the past year—Messrs. Engelhard, Merritt, Moore, Nichols, Scott, and Bell—will graduate at the approaching commencement, and have therefore taken their leave of their readers whom they have served so well. The new Editors are, Messrs. Boyden, Campbell, Hall, McIver, McMillan, and Yellowly. We wish the Magazine the most abundant success.

FOURTH OF JULY. Edward Cantwell, Esq., has been chosen by the Committee, and has consented to deliver the address in this City on the ensuing Fourth of July. The community may expect an interesting and eloquent effort.

We trust the Committee will first provide the funds, and then take the necessary steps for a brilliant celebration—one worthy the metropolis of the State.

SUICIDE. We learn that Maj. A. G. Banks, a highly respectable citizen of this County, committed suicide on Thursday morning last. He cut his throat, and died in a few minutes. Cause, said to be mental derangement.

☞ We invite attention to the interesting and able Speech of Mr. Cantwell, in our columns to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

SENATE. A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the condition of the Slave trade in Cuba.

The Nebraska Bill was read a first time, and its further reading then objected to.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was discussed.

HOUSE. The Deficiency Bill was then taken up.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

DEATH OF THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.,

RICHMOND, May 22.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, jr., one of the Editors of the Enquirer, died this morning at 8 o'clock, at his father's farm on James River, about two miles west of this city. Mr. R's. health had been declining for the last twelve months, the last three of which he has been nearly all the time confined to his room and bed, attended by the best medical advice in the city. Originally his disease seemed to be general debility, but more recently it assumed the form of dropsy on the chest, which terminated his life. Two weeks ago he was apparently much better than he had been, and his friends had strong hopes of his ultimate recovery; but there was a relapse about a week ago, and he continued to grow feeble and sink, until the last moment of his existence. His death has given rise here to the most marked manifestations of regret and sorrow by all who knew him. A more honorable, high minded, generous, and kind-hearted man never trod the soil of Virginia. If he had enemies (and I do not know that he had one in the world) it was because they did not know him. His funeral will take place, I understand, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. He will be buried in one of the Cemeteries of this city, where a number of his relatives have preceded him. I am sorry to add that the indisposition of his father at his residence in Washington will prevent his attendance on the mournful occasion. Mr. R. was about thirty-five years of age.

WM. TELL OUTDONE—EXTRAORDINARY PISTOL SHOOTING. The New Orleans Picayune gives the following account of an extraordinary exhibition of skill and temerity which took place near that city:

Tha great match and bet of one thousand dollars to eight hundred, has at last been decided. Mr. Travis winning the money upon the first shot. The affair came on off May day, at the private residence of Mr. C. A Babbitt, at Bayou Ramos, on Tiger Island, parish of St. Mary's, in this State. It being difficult to procure an apple, a small orange, only about five inches in circumference was substiituted. After the shooting distance of thirty-six feet was measured, and all parties agreed, the orange was placed by the Judges upon the head of a gentleman, a friend of both parties, Mr. J. P. O., and no object intervening, the first shot told the story, hitting the orange, half of the bullet going through.

Both gentleman displayed great nerve upon the exciting occasion. Some of the best sportsmen and acknowledged best shots the in country were present, and all express themselves fully satisfied that Mr. Travis is the *best pistol shot in the world*.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE. Dr. Blake recommends two drachms alum, to be dissolved in seven drachms of sweet spirits of nitre; a piece of lint, or a small piece of sponge, to be dipped in the solution and applied to the tooth.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Breadstuffs advanced.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The steamer Franklin arrived here to-day bringing four days later European news, having sailed on the 10th.

MISCELLANEOUS. Austria has presented fresh terms to Russia, which if declined, she will join the Western Powers.

It was reported that the Russian fleet had left Kelsingfors on the 5th of May, when Napier immediately signalled the allied fleets to prepare for sea.

MARKETS. Cotton unchanged. Sales of the three days previous to her sailing amounted to 25,000 bales.

Flour very active, and had advanced one shilling.

Consols had advanced to 88, in consequence of the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no loan would be raised for war purposes.

The Paris Bourse rose on a report that Denmark and Sweden had joined the Western Powers.

Provisions were firm at Manchester.

The market at London was quiet, and the money market easier.

Hollingshead's circular reports cotton dearer, and a considerable demand for export existing.

Richardson's circular quotes Baltimore flour at 39 to 40s.; Corn 39.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Additional by the Franklin—The City of Glasgow heard from it is thought.

The steamer Hermann was off Cowes at midnight on the 6th. The America reached Liverpool on the 8th.

Further details of the bombardment of Odessa have been received.

The Russian version makes it an entirely different affair, and claims a brilliant feat on their part. They state that decorations have been bestowed on officers engaged in it. They acknowledged four killed, and sixty-four wounded.

Admirable Dundas' official report not received.

An additional camp of fifty thousand men had been formed near Marseilles.

The Turks are about to blockade Greece.

The Shah of Persia had become hostile to Russia, and was raising an army of 50,000 men.

The Turks had advanced from Kalafat to Krajorva.

The India Mail had arrived at Trieste, with Calcutta dates to April 6th, and from Hong Kong to March 27th.

The Russian fleet had left Manilla for Batavia.

It was understood that Lord Elgin was charged with a special communication from the English Government to the President of the United States.

There is nothing important from the Black Sea or the Danube.

The camp of 100,000 men is to be formed near St. Omers, partly as a demonstration against Persia, and partly to throw troops from thence into the Baltic when necessary.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

The very latest by telegraph to Southampton, from Richardson & Brother, who received it the same morning by telegraph from Cork, contains tidings it is supposed of the missing steamer City of Glasgow. The Captain of the ship "Baldour" reports that on the 21st of April, he saw a large steamer, the hull and gunnell of which were painted black, the inside drab, and paddle boxes yellow. He saw no people nor no smoke. A barque was along side. Thinks it probable it was the City of Glasgow, making for the Azores, then four hundred miles distant.

MR. SOULE'S DEMANDS ON THE SPANISH.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing under date of the 3d instant, states that the Madrid correspondence of the London Times, in explanation of the proceedings of Mr. Soule on the Black Warrior affair, are ridiculously untrue. The *facts* of the case, he says, are as follows. *Our* readers may take what margin for fancy they choose:

On the arrival of the special messenger, Mr. Winslow, with instructions, Mr. Soule prepared and sent to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Calderon de la Barca, a very calm, clear and firm demand, containing two propositions: first, indemnity; secondly, guarantee for the future, by the appointment of a diplomatic agent at Havana, with powers to meet these cases. This was delivered to M. Calderon, with a request for a *prompt* response, but not specifying the time which was allowed to make the response. At the end of twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule receiving no reply, another note was sent, in substance the same as the first, and adding that if at the end of twenty-four hours a response was not received, he should take it for granted that the Spanish government approved the action of the Cuban authorities, and he should act accordingly. This was delivered by the Secretary, Mr. Perry, in person. When M. Calderon had finished reading the note, Mr. Perry coolly drew out his watch and said:

"Your Excellency will please observe that it is now 12 o'clock, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, precisely, I shall be here for a reply."

"Holy Virgin! young man, what do you mean?" exclaimed the Minister; "holy week and a Sunday intervening: it is impossible."

Mr. Perry left. Before the termination of the twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule received a response from M. Calderon, stating that it was out of the power of the government to act in the matter, inasmuch as they had received no official intelligence, and adding that the manner of Mr. Soule clearly indicated that the government of the United States was much more anxious for a difficulty than for a settlement.

To this Mr. Soule responded, again reiterating his first demands, and adding—rather impertinently, it must be admitted—that he was satisfied that full information had been received from Cuba, and that in reference to the designs of the United States, they sought only a prompt settlement of the difficulty in order to preserve the peaceful relations which existed between the two countries; that the continued insults which the Cuban authorities had offered the United States had so exasperated the people that a prompt settlement would be found the surest guarantee of continued peaceful relations.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Queen sent for Mr. Soule, who, it may as well be here repeated, *is* in favor at the palace, while, on the contrary, Calderon is hated by her. Her Majesty, who indulges in a very strong diet, into which brandy and cigars enter largely, and who is not very choice in her language, wished to know of Mr. Soule what the row meant between him and Mr. Calderon. On Mr. S. stating the case, she stamped her foot violently on the floor, and said that "Calderon was a d—d fool; that she wished Soule would manage the affair so as to get her rid of him, and she advised him *to press him hard!*" It is generally thought in diplomatic circles in Paris, that between Mr. Soule and the Queen, Calderon will be brought to a conclusion—of some kind.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Santa Anna came, "like a thief in the night," back to the capital, eighteen days before he was expected, or had purposed, after having crushed the rebellion of the Pinto chief. Giving no credit to the unfavorable reports of his enemies, I was prepared for the statement of Santa Anna's safe and triumphant return, which we now have in a letter from Mr. Cripps to Gen. Gadsden.

It is fortunate for this country, if not for Mexico, that Santa Anna will be able to preserve that bewildered country from absolute anarchy and confusion; the occurence of which would render it expedient for the United States to take possession of the country before the Mexican population are at all fitted for any political connexion with the United States.

Senor Atocha was to arrive in the City of Mexico to-day, with the certified copy of the treaty. Gen. Gadsden probably left Charleston for Mexico in the U. S. ship Fulton, yesterday. The treaty, will, therefore, soon be ratified, and Santa Anna's power will be propped up by the ten millions.

Very strong and important assertions were made by Mr. Clayton to-day, in the Senate, denying the existence of the Spanish plot to convert Cuba into a negro island, for the purpose of preventing the United States from stealing it. It appeared from the conversation that ensued that to-morrow the committee on foreign affairs will meet to consider, if not to decide upon, the subject presented by the resolutions of Messrs. Slidell and Mallory.

Yours, &c., ION.

CREAM CRACKERS. Take one pint of cream, six eggs—beat the whites to a froth; if the cream is sour, a tea-spoon full of soda must be used. Mix the dough very stiff and pound it half an hour.

$250 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO me that one Albert Wright, late of the County of Richmond, stands charged with the murder of one James D. Baker in said County, and that the said Albert Wright has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Albert Wright may be apprehended and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Richmond County.

DESCRIPTION:

ALBERT WRIGHT is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds; looks red and tolerably fair, with a bushy head of hair of dark auburn color; a heavy beard on the lower portion of his face; blunt features, low forehead, down-cast countenance, hazel eyes; his conversation mild or rather smothered, and is about thirty years of age.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, on the 8th day of May, A. D., 1854. DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor:
SAM'L F. ADAMS, Jr., *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, May 15, 1854. 1022—4w.

M. SCHLOSS, & CO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
RALEIGH, N. C.

HERE!!—HAVING PERCEIVED SO MANY ADvertisements in different papers here, announcing the arrival of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, we deem it our duty to approach the public in general, and inform them that the Firm of M. SCHLOSS, & Co., is still existing in the City of Oaks, and has not failed in making the proper selections for the Spring and Summer trade. We have

A Rich and Elegant Variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapness, neatness, &c.

In the line of CLOTHING, it is unnecessary to say that we keep a full assortment of all kinds wanting in this market, and should we have the pleasure of retaining the liberal patronage, hereafter, which has been extended to us hitherto, and for which we return our sincere thanks, it shall be our endeavor to prove that our motto consists in

Selling Good Bargains.

In conclusion, we would name particularly to the public, that we have some very fine Gold and Silver WATCHES on hand yet, which we warrant for their quality in every respect, and the principal part is—listen!—*at cost!*

☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
M. SCHLOSS & CO.
Raleigh, May 24, 1854. 54—tf.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. B. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, made at Spring Term, A. D., 1854, in the matter of Wm. Ward, John J. Ward and others, on the 12th day of June next, being Monday, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at Laws' Store in Wake County, the following tracts or parcels of land, formerly the property of Jno. Ward, deceased, all situate lying, and being in the County of Wake aforesaid:

One tract adjoining James M. Mangum, John Adams and others, containing 109 acres.

Another tract, 208 acres, adjoining Seth Penny and others, on the waters of ledge of Rock Creek, and on the north side of Neuse.

Another tract of 130 acres, on the same Creek and River.

And a fourth tract known as the House tract and situate on Neuse River, containing about 250 acres.

TERMS OF SALE: Bonds with two or more good sureties, half payable six months, and the other half nine months after the date of sale. Enough of the purchase money to be paid in cash to pay costs of petition and sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
May 20, 1854. 54—w&swtd.

☞ Register please copy till day and forward account.

PIEDMONT CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, STOKES COUNTY, N. C.—The subscribers having purchased the above Springs at the close of the last season, and put up large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may patronize them.

The Springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Peak, the highest point of the Saura Town Mountain—about 1 mile from Dan River and two from Danbury the County site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as lovely scenery as any place in the State or Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make this a first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such, and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure seeking public as any to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit.
Single persons $5 00 per week.
" " 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
" horse 75 per day.
Servants half price.

SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.
May 20, 1854. 1023—w2m.

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*

The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

A MASONIC CARD.—OWING TO MY ENTIRE inability to obtain Grand Lecturers for the Eastern and Western portions of the State, I deem it advisable to inform the Lodges under this jurisdiction that brother H. W. Dunkley, G. L. appointed under the second resolution of the last Grand Lodge, will serve them in any portion of the State when called. His address (for the present) is Clarksville, Va. C. H. JORDAN, G. M.
May 16, 1854. 54—2t.

Other papers will confer a favor by copying this.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

NOTICE.—HAVING AT MAY COURT OF THE Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, duly qualified as Adm'r. of Joseph W. Edwards, deceased, this is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said Edwards to come forward and present the same. And all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come forward and pay their debts; or this notice will be pleaded in bar of all creditors and no further indulgence granted to debtors.

Given under my hand this 18th day of May, A. D., 1854.
GREEN H. ALFORD, *Adm'r.*
May 20, 1854. 1023—3tw.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS!—A FRESH supply of SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising Linen, Grass, Silk and Satin Coats.
Black Cloth Coats, Frocks and Dress.
White and Fancy Linen and Drill Pants.
A beautiful assortment of Vests, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Boys Clothing, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or on 6 months credit to regular customers. J. B. BIGGS & CO.
Raleigh, May 20. 1023—wst.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY.—THE EXamination at the close of the Spring Session will be on Tuesday the 6th of June. Original compositions will be read and declaimed on the morning of the 7th. In the evening an Address will be delivered by William M. Crenshaw, A. B., Principal of the Forestville Male Academy.
H. B. BRACY, *Principal.*
Henderson, May 10, 1854. 53—

FRESH PICKLES.—A fresh supply of Pickles just received and for sale at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S.

ORANGES!—ORANGES!!—10 BOXES FRESH and fine Oranges just received and for sale by
ANTONIO PIZZINI.
May 13, 1854. 52—

FRESH CURRANTS.—JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY of Fresh Currants. Also, Fresh Raisins, Citron and Figs. The above articles are for sale at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE WhiteVeil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Porstmouth, Va.,
Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
Raleigh, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854.—The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety.* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating.
E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—t1stJ.pd.

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853.
16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America. The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. ... which he respectfully solicits. The ... cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes,* offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qoalities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

Goldsborough Drug Store.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.
Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.
Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.
Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.
Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realised their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 28, 1853. 8—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.
Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, *of Raleigh,*
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',
John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.
All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
DIRECTORS:
James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.
These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
☞ MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.,* which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C..........................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B..........................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy...............20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—
7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ... $400
10 " " " 485
12 " " " 525
14 " " " 585
15 " " " 615
16 " " " 650
20 " " " 695
25 " " " 750
30 " " " 850
35 " " " 900
All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.
I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FACT *VS.* FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the New Mission at the five Points, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacricing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian, ..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year	1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
"	1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981.04	"
"	1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11	"
"	1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06	"
"	1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04	"
"	1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64	"
"	1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79	"
"	1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53	"
"	1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06	"
"	1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06	"
"	1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,30	"
"	1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,678,04	"
"	1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17	"
"	1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27	"
"	1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08	"
"	1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26	"
"	1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42	"
"	1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45	"
	Total,	74,729,986,82		95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county; and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio;* Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio;* Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is themanner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, — 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamanee, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, — 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, — 1 each.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes,
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that be has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Raleigh, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Raleigh, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.,
Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.
April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
Raleigh, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks,
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.